WASHINGTON

Sumner's Attempt to Stiffe Investigation of Cuban Affairs.

General Logan's Speech on Cuben Belligerency.

Debate in the Senate on the Mississippi Bill.

A Western Senator's Defence of State Rights.

Sale of Cadetships by Carpet-Bag Congressmen.

The Domocratic Scheme for Currency Inflation.

Important Decisions by the Supreme Court.

Illegality of Laws of the Confedcrate Government.

Bavarable Position of the Cuban Question is the House-Summer Attempts to Squelch

rumn's Resolution in the Senate. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House has under consideration the various resolutions referred to it relative to the Cubans and the propriety of granting them belligerent rights. General Banks, the to the Cuban question. Since his return from Europe he has been collecting all the information, official and otherwise, to which he could obtain access, so that when a demonstration should be made in the House in favor of the Cubans he might be able to meet and answer the objections of all comers. At the meeting of the committee next Thursday it purpose of General Banks to have the whole matter thoroughly discussed and some definite conclusion reached. General Banks has prepared a resolution authorizing the President to assue a proclamation setting forth that a state of war exists in Cuba, and declaring that, as between the beligerents, the government of the United States a bound to observe a strict neutrality as to the purchase of arms and munitions of war and the fitting set of vessels of war in the United States, and atpent) officers of the United States. the Cutsus. General Banks has consulted with several members of his committee about the resoluseveral members of his committee about the resona-M so he will report it to the House as soon he can have the committee called. The resolution in effect authorizes the President to grant the Cobans belligerent rights and to put them on an equal footing with the Spaniards in all respects so far as the government of the United States is concerned. This is all the Cubans ask, and all they have ever asked. It appears that the Senute Committee on Foreign Relations, with Mr. Summer at its head, is not favorably disposed towards Senator Sperman's Cuban resolution. No action has jet been taken, Mr. Summer not having, as he pro sed he would do in open Senate, brought it to the attention of the committees without delay. A member of the committee, who is in favor of the resolution, said to-day that he feared a majority of the committee were against it. It is understood that Cameron, Morton and Schurz will vote to report the resolution favorably. The other four members of the committee, including the chairman, are said to share the views of Mr. Sumner. It may be, however, that Mr. Casserly, the only democrat on the committee, will in Cameron, Morton and Schurz, in which case Mr. Sumner will find himself in a minority. The feeling in the Senate is growing

habit of ignoring the opinions of his fellow Sepators

it is probable that the pressure will be too great for

even his resistance. Should the committee refuse to report the resolution there is a method of getting

it before the Senate despite Mr. Sumper. Senator

Sherman can move that the committee be discharged

from the further consideration of the subject, and if

the Senate sustains him the resolution can be called

up. This was a favorite piece of tactics with Old

Ben Wade when he wanted to get anything out of

the clutches of a committee, and it is not at all my-

ample. General Logan made a strong speech in the

liouse to-day in favor of granting belliggrent rights

morning hour as a question of privilege on his motion to reconsider the reference of the

resolution about the Cubans, introduced by him a few days ago, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Logan took the ground which has all along been

held by the HERALD, that a state of war existed in Cuba; that it is folly for the administration to ig-

us more than the Jubans; that it is the duty of our government to extend sympathy to all people strug-

freedom as against oppression, and that the voice of the people demands the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents. The Late Murder of Americans in Havana. The President to-day, in response to a resolution of the House, transmitted to that body such information as has already been received from Havana with reference to the late assault on American citizens The first telegram from Consul General Hall, addressed to Secretary Fish, was dated Havana, Feb

dressed to Sections; which is a section of the sect

he perpetrator.

H. February 7, Secretary Fish telegraphed:—

February 7, Secretary Fish velocities and Despatches received. Send by cable details and ther facts for the information of Congress if called FISH.

Mr. Hall replied February 8:-Mr. Hall replied February 8:—

Greenwald, a German; Johnson and Foster, Americans, were quietly walking near the Tacon theare, Sunday last, about noon. A man in citizen's dress, with a pisiol, attacked Greenwald, tearing on his neckie. All retreated, when the man fired and a crowd collected immediately. Many snois were fired at the four. Greenwald, Foster and Johnson were hit by balls and Greenwald afterward pursued and stabbed by the crowd and died; Johnson who had be about the cause of the large men saot had on blue neckie cravats, which being Cuban color, must have been the cause of the statuck. All quiet and orderly men and gave no oftence whatever. Statement sent by mail yesterday. Others will follow by first steamer. The affair was witnessed by the French and the wife and daughter of the British Coosul General. Will send their state protection and a reward of \$1,000 for the man who fired the first shot.

The Secretary of State says he will communicate The Secretary of State says he will communicate

the documents to the House when they arrive. The Sale of Cadetships-A Carpet-Bagger

Operations-Damaging Testimony Against Congressmen.

Mr. Catheart, of New York, was the only witness examined to-day by the military sub-committee charged with the investigation of the sale of military and naval cadetships by Congressmen. The witness produced a copy of a letter from one of the Southern ing to sell a naval cadetship for \$500. The sale, however, was not effected, at least with the party to whom the letter was addressed. P. H. Kegler, a New York broker, has been summoned to appear be fore the committee, Judge Woodward, of Pensylvania, has received quite a number of letters from parties who profess to know of cases of sales of cadetships with the the same period of 1809 there was collected from the full knowledge and compilety of members same source \$3,429,025, being a pain of 625 per cent.

of Congress. He has turned over all those fetters to General Stocum, chairman of the sub-committee charged with investigating the subject. Among the activity is one from a man named Patterson, of Philaelphia, who details the case of the son of Mr. Remaca, a prominent lawyer of the City of Frother y Love, who obtained a cadership through paying

SIR-I notice there has been an inquiry started in Congress about the same of calletsing. Five or six

Congress about the sale of caletsings. Five or say years ago Honess J— 6— soid an appointment for his district for \$1,000. Mr. Gastawns comaca, of this city, was the purchaser, for the son, S. Romack, who was appointed and is now in the army. The letter goes on to state, also, about a similar case in which a dead Congressinan was a partice, so criminus. I was requested not to mention his name, as it could not be p the present investigations. The committee are very close in their proceedings. ing to give a particle of information, learing that it might spoil their work by putting the guilt parties on their guard. The committee acknowledge damaging, and Congressmen in general declare that if any of the present members are found to be implicated their expulsion must follow.

Correspondence of the Military Authorities Concerning Georgia Affairs-General Terry's

Instructions.

The President sont to the Senate all the papers in on of the Secretary of War in relation to proceedings in Georgia, in pursuance of recent acts of Congress to promote the reconstruction of said State and in relation to the organization of the Legislature since the passage of the act described. Among the papers is a telegram from General Terry, dated January 2, informing General Sherman that he had assumed command of the District of Georgia, and saying be tataks he should be clothed with powers conferred by the reconstruction acts. General Sherman telegraphs to General Terry, January 12:— Your despatches have been shown to the President and Secretary of war, and the result is in these words—"Exercise your own discretion if a flagmant case arises. When a disquantified person proposes to take the oath investigate the question of eligibility, and determine, for the time being, his right."

January 12 General Sherman telegraphed to Gen

I will maintain you in all exercise of any authority that will maintain substantially good order until the State of Georgia is recognized by the Executive and Congress under the congressional act. Some lawful means will be found probably. We can defend our friends against the Ku Kiux or bands of General Terry informs General Sherman from time

to time of what he has done, and says:-The trouble arises from the union of a few republicans with the dea-ocrass. Their present is that the covernor is distincted and has stolen the funds of the State. I believe the energies are infounded, and think they are governed by other motives.

January 14 General Sherman tells General Terry:--"I have shown your despatches to the President. He says you are acting all right." General Sterman torney General says a Legislature or State govern-ment organized under an organize of secession is not a legislature of a State in the Union with a the meaning of the act of December 22, 1869. General Sherman telegraphs to General Terry, January 21:-I think the Legislature should be organized next Monday, including all memoers dury elected, sup-ject to the oaths preacribed and the questions of the fleconstruction law, excluding only the nagrant cases, to be determined by yourself under the order of the President.

Adjutant General Townsend telegraphs, January 22:- "You will receive despatches, &c. You are expected to use your own discretion on the point

General Sherman telegraphs General Terry, Janu-ATY 22:-

Decide all questions as they arise and de not de-pend on us. You are to determine absolutely the questions of doubt, for the attorner General thinks you are the only power there other than that re-served to itself by Congress.

January 26 General Terry telegraphs the organi zation of the House and the particulars concerning the same. The documents are voluminous, affording a full history of the transactions.

Secretary of New Mexico.

Henry Wettes was to-day confirmed by the Senate s Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico.

Nominations Reported Favorably Upon.

The Senate Judiciary Commistee, by a majority of one, reported favorably on the nominations of Mr. Bradley and Mr. Strong to be Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. No action was taken on them, a disposition being manifested on the part of Senators to await the final action on the pending bill requiring justices of that court to reside in the districts to which they are appointed. Tunnel Under the North River.

The bill introduced by Mr. Dawes to-day and reerred to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, provides additional commercial and postal facilities in the port of New York. Marshal O. wood, together with such persons as may become associated with them, are created a body politic, in deed and in law, by the name of the New York Port Submerged Railroad Company. They are empowered to survey, locate and construct a submarine tunnel tube or covered way in or enenth the beds of the bay of New York and of the Hudson river, from some point in New Jersey opposite the city of New York to some point in the city York, with one or more tracks therein, to transport by rail or otherwise freight and passengers, with the privilege of charging and collecting toil. They are not, however, to interrupt the free navigation of the waters. The penalties fo obstructing or injuring such marine tunnel are a ine not exceeding \$5,000 or imprisonment not less than sixty days, nor more than one year, or both, besides paying the amount of damage.

A New Sensation in the Senate-A State

Rights Ropublican.
Senator Carpenter to-day made an oratorical dourish of his heels, which flew considerably outside the traces. The usual windy harangues were being indulged in in regard to Mississippi, when the courageous Senator from Wisconsin spoke his mind freely on the republican doctrine of central legislative supremacy, and boidly declared that the assumptions of Congress tended to a subversion of republican liberty. Dick Yates, who has been in forgy condition for some weeks, got up and shouted in a sort of maudin tone that the Senator from Wisconsia had gone over to the enemy. Yates muddled invective did not materially disconcert his antagonist, though the Senate was not a little surprised at the heretical ideas propounded by Carpen

Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund.

The trustees of the Peabody Educational Fundconsisting of Robert C. Winthrop, the President of the United States, Admiral Farragut, Governor J. M. Chifford, George Peabody Russell, of Massachu-setts; Secretary Hamilton Pish, William Evarus and Samuel Whellmore, of New York; Charles McAllister, of Philadelphia; George N. Eaton, of Baltimore George Riggs, of Washington city: Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio; Governor Graham, of North Carolina; Governor Eakin, of South Carolina; Mr. Bradford, of North Carolina, and S. Watson, of Tennes see-will meet in this city at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning. Dr. Sears, the agent of the trustees, arrived on the six o'clock trasn this evening and several of the committee on the late train. The meeting to-morrow will be the regular annual gath. ering of the trustees of the fund. Some appropriate action will be taken relative to the death of Mr. Peabody.

Revision of the Internal Revenue Law. Judge James, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, wa efore the Ways and Meaus Committee to-day, maging suggestions relative to proposed changes in the Revenue Tax law. He was detailed by Commissioner Delano some time ago to examine into the defects of the law, for the purpose of posting the committee on the changes necessary to be made. Mr. D. P. South-worth, of Philadelphia, formerly supervisor of internal revenue for the Eastern district of Pennsylvanta, exhibited to the committee a new design for a stamp for distilled spirits. There is a proposition to make some important changes in section 101 of the act of 1868, which relates to stamps for spirits, tobacco and cigars.

Increase of Revenue Receipts in the South. Supervisor Presbrey reports to Commissioner Delane that the collection of taxes on manufactured tobacco in Virginia for the eleven months beginning with March, 1803, amounted to \$550,879, while for the same period of 1869 there was collected from the

The shipments in bond for 1869 reached about 15,000,000 pounds, which, added to the tobacco tax paid, make a total of nearly 30,000,000 pounds of flug and smoking tobaceo made in the flate for eleven months since March 1, 1868.

Supervisor Perry reports that in the Second district of South Carolina, for the six months ending January 31, 1870, the assessment so, coed those make for the same time in 1888 about \$5,000; and as the cotton tax in 1888 aboutted to \$6,000, and there being none in 1869, therefore the assessments for 1863 have been over \$13,000, while the expenses for the same time have diminished over \$1,30% The Supervisor pays a compliment to the Asses that district for competence and devotion to his

Naval Prize Money In the District Court to-day the case of the petition of Admiral Farrayut and others for bounty money for the destruction of Confederate vessels in the pasfor the destruction of confederate vessels in an example of Ports Jackson and St. Philip during the war was taken up. The question of the jurisdiction of the court, raised by a demurrer fied by the United States, was argued. General Butler, J. Hubbey Ashton and Wilson appear for the captors, and General Carrington and R. M. Corwine for the United States.

Open Consideration of Treation Much of the time of the executive section was oc cusaion should be asplied to all treaties instead of confining it to those relative to Indian affairs, as al-

Health of Alexander II. Stephens. Alexander II. Stephens, in writing to a friend in Washington on the 9th inst., confirmed the report of his continued Hi-beaith.

The Bessemer Steel Patent. Chief Exampler Hodges, of the Patent Office, has lectifed against the application for an extension of the Bessemer steel patent in this country. The name decayou in the case will be made on Saturde

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Bossion.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1970. APPAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate various executive documents, including the report of the Secretary of War upon affairs in Georgia, which were referred to the Committeeson the Judi ctary.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Itt., the credentials of Senators elect Hill and Miller, of Georgie, were taken from the files and returned to

PETITIONS PRESENTED. By Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Onto-For the repeal of the mcome tax.

By Mr. FENIGN, (rep.) of N. Y .- On the same ubject, and also for the reduction of duties on imported steel and ore.

By Mr. Scott, (rep.) of Pa., thirty-six feet long-

Ey Mr. Scott, (rep.) of Pa., thirty-six feet long—
For the abolition of the franking privilege.
This Privile Sureau—Personal Explanations.
Mr. Morfon, (rep.) of Ind., made a statement relative to a printed circular which had been circulated this morning in the Senate, containing charges against thinself and the Senate from New York (Mr. Fentou) that they and their favories were inlinging that they and their favories were inlinging the Frinting Bureau. For himself he cared nothing about such statements; but, in justice to the Supernitendent of Puolic Printing, he stated that out of the three hundred and twenty-live employes in that bureau but eight or more were from his (Mr. Morton's) State, of whom only two or three were spipomted at his instance. He asked that the circular of electronic to the Committee on Printing, so that if there was anything in the charges the persons making them might appear and be heard.

Mr. Edwonds, (rep.) of Vi., suggested an annendment, which was accepted by Mr. Advison, directing the committee to investigate and report upon the charges, so that their truth or lassly might be known to the public.

Mr. Envon said be knew nothing of the paper referred to until be came into the Senate this morning. He only desired to say that no person had been appointed in the Printing Department to any principal position at his own request, nor was he personally acquainted with any person in the department except the superintendent. Not more than two or three persons had been appointed at his request.

his request.

The subject was then referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. TRUMBULL from the Committee on the Judiciary upon the subject of the date at which the pay of Virginia Senators should commence, rejorted that they were entitled to pay from the date of approval of the bill admitting the State, to wit, January 20, 1870. Also relative to the memorial of printers and binders employed in 1852 in the public brinking onice for wages illegally withheld from them, that in opinion of the committee there is no legal obligation on the part of the United States to make payment.

Bills 18780000008.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of lows, introduced a bill for relief of soldiers over lotty live years of age when enlisted, and wno served their time is the service, placing them on an equality with those who were within the military age in the matter of bounters and pensions. Reserved to the Committee on Mintery Agriss. Mr. Hamilin, (rep.) of Mc. Introduced a bill to aid

in the construction of an equestrian statue, in brouze, of the late Secretary of War, John A. Rawms. Referred.

in the construction of an equestrian statue, in bronze, of the late Secretary of War, John A. Rawnus. Referred.

PORTRAIT OF LINCOLN.

Mr. Abbott, (rep.) of N. C., introduced a joint resolution appropriating \$5,000 for the purchase of an oil pataring of Abraham Lincoln. Referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., lutroduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report whether the public interest would not be subserved by removing the United States branch mint from New Orieans to New York.

Salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Cappenter, (rep.) of Wis., from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, with an amendment, the bill to increase the shartes of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices The bill provides that after January 1, 1870, the salary of the Chief Justice \$12,000 per annum. The amendment provides further that the salaries of District Judges Shall be \$6800, and the salaries of District J

to the Committee on the Judiciary. It provices that all citizens of the United States, without distinction of race or previous condition of servitude, who are otherwise qualified by law to vote, shall be entitled to vote at all elections for President and for members of Congress, and at all State, county, township and municipal elections held under the authority of the United States, or of any State. In case where the assessment of any state. In case where the assessment of any state, in case where the assessment of any state. In case where the assessment of any state, in case punishable by a fine of hot less than 3500 and imprisonment for one month, and a forfeiture of \$500 additional for each offence. Judges of election who shall refuse to receive the votes of such persons are to be punished to the same extent. The Circuit and District cours of the United States are given jurisdiction over all proceedings under the above provisions.

The mississippi bill.

The unfinished business being the Mississippi bill, coming up in order,
Mr. Chanbles, (rep.) of Mich., moved to postpone the bill in order to consider the business reported from the Committee on Commerce.

The mution was not agreed to, the yeas and nays resulting in a tie vote—24 to 24—when the Vice President gave the casting vote in the negative.

Mr. Morron said that the definition of a republican form of government, in view of the various changes in the consulction, was not now that which obtained at the formation of the constitution, and that in legislating to admit the late issurrectionary States Congress was required to apply the test of the amended constitution and the requirements of advancing civilization. He believed that the opportunity should now be improved to insist by law upon the essential features of a republican form of government in a State, one of which was the educati

by law upon the essential features of a republican form of government in a State, one of which was the educational qualification of voters.

Mr. Carpenter agued that the imposition of fundamental conditions upon a State was a dangerous hereay. He said Congress might continue sliesistapp as a Territory or admit the State to representation, but could not treat her as in both conditions at the same time. When the admission of her Senators and Representatives declared Mississippi to be a State in the Union further Congressional control could only be exercised under the constitution. The doortine savanced by the senator from Indians (Mr. Morton that the supervision of Congress over a State after its admission as a State was a fallady whose danger could not be over-estimated. To show the evil consequences necessarily resulting from such a doctrine, he reserved to the probable action of a democratic majority in the Senato ten years hence in repealing these conditions; and upon the argument now used, that in the opinion of Congress may proceed to impose like conditions upon Massachusetts and other New England States. This would be entirely in accordance with the precedent now established. Mr. Carpenter further argued to show the worthlessness of these pretended saleguards, remarking that he regretized to differ with his regulation colleagues, and while he would go reluctantly where the party strength carried nim, he would implore his republican colleagues.

wealth never stand the test of the constitution. He said it had been charred around the chamber that certain assubhean senators was did not see these matters in the same is not in water they were viewed by others were endeavoring to get up a conservative wing of the republican party to act with the democratic sine of the chamber i reported all such charges.

Lif. Sactaspray, (dem.) of Det.—in bench of the democratic sine of the chamber i report the aniance also. (Lauguter.)

Air. Conservation commended by remarking that he would cave his own section to the only forum entitled to consider it—the republicans of Wisconsin.

Air. Morrow and the doctrine just advanced by the Senator from a mecoasin (Mr. Carpenter) was the obstate rights hereay, and in reply to what the Senator had said about weoder turning in his grave, he would only resard that the enomealtion or such a doctrine was enough to make the dry bones of calleding artists with joy. The effect of it was to deny to congress the power to preserve a republican government in a state, but would require Congress the power to preserve a republican government in a state, but would require Congress the confered die party soon sequerey upon the other doctrine that the power to build up implied the better die party soon sequerey upon the other doctrine that the power to build up implied the beauty of the constitution of the states it was essential shaft the means should be a literal in every case. Congress was to be the judge, not only of the needs should be a literal in every case. Congress was to be the judge, not only of the needs should be a literal in that the regularities of a republical power had recently asserted that the power to prevent the violation of the conditions upon which virgina had been extended to independent of the power of the sent of the was massimen; that congress seat the power to prevent the violation of the conditions upon which virgina had been extended to mission and cannot miss. In proposed to creat or write what can of the was massimen;

who had so me rebelled against party describine.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message from the President was received anbouncing that the out appropriating some \$85.00 to
pay the came of the dessess Sayles for army coming
and become a law without his signature, the consutational immitation of ten days having exp.red.

At twenty minutes past four o'clock an executive
session was held, after which the Schate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1870. PETITIONS PRESENTED.

in New York for relief.

By Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y .- Against the inrease of duty on steel. By Mr. Wood, (dem) of N. Y .-- Of the curar makers

By Mr. STRONG, (rep.) of Conn.-Of the citizens of Windsor and West Hartford, Conn., for an increase of the duty on cigars.

by Mr. Churchill, (rep.) of N. Y.—From the Oswego Board of Trade, to fix the duty on wheat and

by Mr. Childentile, feel, of N. 1.—From the Observey Board of Trade, to fix the duty on wheat and rye at ten cents per bushel.

Bills infraoduced and reperrer.

By Mr. Dawrs, (rep.) of Mass.—To incorporate the New York Spinnerged Railway Company with attainity to lay and operate a railway tunnel across the hudson river and the waters of New York bay.

By Mr. Dixon, (rep.) of R. L.—In reference to the Harvor of Refuge at Block Island.

By Mr. Tanner, (rep.) of N. Y.—To reorganize the judicial districts of the State of New York.

By Mr. Gilvillan, (rep.) of Pa.—Extending additional bounties to discharged soldiers who have accepted positions in the civil service.

By Mr. Dewelse, (rep.) of N. C.—To provide houses for the homeiess in the late sinve States. To repeat the test oath act. To repeat the duty on sait and to place it on the free list.

By Mr. Lawrence, (rep.) of Oho—To provide for funding the public debt at lower raics of interest, a.c.

By Mr. KERR. (dem.) of Ind.—For the return of the Mount Vernon property to Mrs. Lee; also to confer concurrent jurisdiction in State courts in admirally and other cases.

and other cases.

By Mr. Shanks, (rep.) of Ind.—Directing all writs and processes from United States courts to be in the name of the people of the United States of America. By Mr. Ingersoll., (rep.) of Hi.—Proposing an amendment to the constitution, as follows:—

amendment to the constitution, as follows:—

The Congres shall have power to Law United States notes, and may make them a legal tender in payment of actis.

By Mr. HAY, (rep.) of Ill.—For the removal of harbor obstructions at Alton, Ill.; also to repeal the law allowing mineage to Senators, Representatives and delegates in Congress.

By Mr. Franky, (rep.) of Mich.—Donating for school purposes the old Indian dormitory at Alack-Law, Mich.

By Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y.—From the importers and dealers in wine and distilled spirills in New York

ly Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y.—From the importers and dealers in wine and distilled spirits in New York and Boston for a reduction of the tax on sales of liquor. Also from the hardware houses and steel manufacturers to reduce the tariff on sicel. Also from the bookmakers and paper manufacturers for a duty on books. Also from the tobacco manufacturers for the restoration of duties on imported cigars to three dollars per pound and fifty per cent advat-

By Mr. STRONG-From the citizens of Suffield, By Mr. STRONG-From the clizens of Suffield, Coun. for an increase of the duty on cigars.

By Mr. SCROFIELD, (rep.) of Pa.—Of the warrant officers, asking for navar rank.

By Mr. Falmer, (rep.) of Wis.—Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Hissouri river.

By Mr. Garffeld, (rep.) of Washington Territory—Donating Fort Stellacoom inilitary reservation to Washington Territory for the use of an insane asymm.

Washington Territory for the use of an insane asylum.

SUPPORT OF THE POOR OF THE DISTRICT.

Mr. Benjamin, (rep.) of Mo., offered a resolution instructing the Committee for the District of Committee to the committee of the country require an increase in the volume of circulating currency, and instructing the Committee on Hanking currency, and instructing the Committee on Hanking and Currency to report as soon as possible a bill increasing the currency to the amount of at least \$50,000,000.

Mr. wood moved to lay the resolution on the table. It he resolution was not laid on the table, by a vote of 73 to 93, which Mr. Ingersoli characterized as a healthy indication.

The morning hour having expired the resolution

healthy indication.

The morning hour having expired the resolution went over till next Monday.

The following is the vote in detail:—

Went over this next Monday.

The following is the voto in detali:—
YEAS—Mearr. Ames, Axiell, Banka, Barnom, Beaman, Benton, Bird, Biair, Brooks of Mass., Brooks of N. Y., Bufenton, Burchard, Churchill, Cowies, Cox, Pavis of N. Y., Dawes, Diron, Duval, Ela, Ferris, Fisher, Filon, Garfield, Gett, childian, Haight, Hale, Hill, Hoar, Hooper, Hotchilts, Janckes, Kelley, kollogs, Kelsey, Knapp, Lalin, Levach, McGrew, Mercur, Morrell of Pa, Morrill of Ne., Negar, O'Neill, Peters, Platt, Foland, Fotter, Randall, Resoling, Sargeoi, Sawyer, Schumaker, Scheld, Sheidon of N. Y., Bicoum, Smith of Vt., Starkweather, Stevens, Siles, Strong, Tanner, Tillman, Townsond, Twitchell, Van Auken, Warn, Washburn of Wis, Washburn, of Mass, Waeeler, Willard and Woodward—Zi.

Nays—Measra Allison, Armstrong, Asper, Beck, Benjamin, Biggs, Bingham, Boles, Booker, Boyd, Buckley, Eardett, Burr, Gotb of Wis, Cobirn, Cook, Conger, Crebs, Dewesse, Dockery, Dox, Dyer, Eldridge, Faraworth, Farry, Finteinburg, Gibson, Golisday, Greens, Grawold, Hawkins, Hawley, Hay, Heltin, Hoge, Hoiman, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones of N. C., Jones of Ky., Judd, Karr, Knott, Lash, Lawrence, Logan, Loughidge, Marshag, Maylam, Maynard, McCormick, McCrany, Xokenzie, McNesiy, Moore of Ohlo, Morgan, Nungen, Myers, Niolack, Orth, Packard, Packer, Faine, Faliner, Phelips, Fomeroy, Frossor, Reeves, Rice, Ridgway, Ropers, Bhanks, Sheblon of Las, Smith of Urgon, Sinythe of low, Elevenson, Stokes, Stone, Stoughton, Smythe of Row, Effectioned Stones, Stone, Stoughton, Millardy, Academy Deprice Science, Sann, Tale, Trimbis, Tyner, Van Horn, Voorhees, Welker, Wells, Wilkinson, Wilson of Minn, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Lin, Wilson of Dillo, Millardy, Academy Deprice Science, Sann, Sand

Strader, Swann, Taile, Trimise, Tyner, Van Horn, Voorhees, Weiker, Weils, Wilkinson, Wilson of Minn, Wilson of Ohio, Witcher and Wood-93.

MILITARY ACADEMY DEFICIENCY BILL.

The bill to Supply deficiencies for the Naval and Military Academy Appropriation bill was taken from the Speaker's table. The Senate amendments were non-concurred in and committees of conference were ordered.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. Mordan, (dem.) of Chio, introduced a bill as a substitute for the Senate Currency bill (Mr. Sherman's.) Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

It provides for the repeal of all laws authorizing the issue of national bank notes and for the issue of gold Treasury notes to the amount of \$500,000,000. It requires the Secretary of the Treasury, and to redeem in Treasury notes to the amount of \$500,000,000. It requires the matured bonds deposited by the national banks as security in the Treasury, and to redeem in Treasury notes the bank notes issued on such bonds; to return to the bank notes issued on such bonds; to return to the bank notes issued on such bonds; to return to the bank notes issued on such bonds; to return to the bank notes issued on such bonds; to return to the bank notes issued on the mount of greenbacks, and to pay to the depositors of bonds treasury notes at par equal to the difference between the nominal value of the bonds deposited and the amount of bank currency issued on them. The Secretary of the Treasury is also required to give notice by publication to the hoiders of the nvelwenty bonds that \$200,000,000 of the same, to be designated by number, date and amount, will be paid in Treasury notes at par. On failure to present such bonds for payment within aix weeks after such notice, interest on the same shall cease. It also provides that all taxes, duties and imports of every kind payable to the United States shall be receivable in gold, silver or Treasury notes, at the option of the public debt will be paid and the currency increased \$200,000,000.

\$200,000,000.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS FOR CUBA.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., called up the resolution offered by him on the 3d of February, as follows:—

Whereas the people of Cuba have for more than afteen mooths carried on active hossilities against Spain for the purpose of gaining their independence and establishing a republican government; and whereas they have established and still maintain a de facto government, and now occupy with their armise and coatrol a large portion of said siand; therefore,

Masolved, That the Committee on Poreign Affairs be instructed to inquire what reasons now exist, if any, why the republic of Cuba should not be recognized by the government as a beligerent, and as such satisfied to the rights of beligerents.

beligarants.

He proceeded to address the flouse in support of the resolution, arguing that the Chouns had enutiled themselves, by the courage of their armies, to their recognition as belilgerents. He had no doubt of the correctness of the position he took, nor of the justness of the cause. He espoused the cause, and as

long as he could raise his voice in behalf of any cause he would advecate the progress of liberty and the cellargement of human rights. The question as to whether the government should or should not accord belingerent rights to the Chuan patrious was one of grave consideration. On one hand it involved the great principle of right and self-government and on the other hand it involved the great principle of right and self-government and on the other hand it involved important national principles and nice distinctions of international principles and nice distinctions of internation of the count of the somewhat meating the residual principles and nice with which he was in full discharge his duty and remain silent. If he should discharge his duty and remain silent. If he should discharge his duty and remain silent. If he should discharge his duty and remain silent. If he should discharge his duty and remain silent. If he should discharge his duty and remain silent. If he should discharge his duty and remain silent. If he should discharge his duty and remain silent. If he should discharge his duty and remain silent. If he should discharge his duty and remain silent. If he should discharge his duty and remain silent. If he should discharge his duty and remain silent. If he should discharge his duty and remain silent. If he should discharge his duty and remain silent. If he should discharge his duty and remain silent. If he should discharge his duty and remain silent. If he should discharge his duty and remain silent. If he should discharge his duty and remain silent. If he should discharge his duty and remain silent. If he should discharge his duty and remain silent his source, he had not be he had to the freedom and the th that of New York city. If what the editor said was true then his correspondent was a most excellent hand at manufacturing news. In conclusion ne declared that the great heart of the mation swelled and heaved with sympathy for Cuba, and that condone vast chorus of cheers sweep across the narrow strait, in spite of all conventionalities and legal crotchets, it would sound above the waves that cash against the coast one hearty good speed the cause of freedom in Cuba.

At the conclusion of Mr. Logan's speech the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Afrairs.

Arairs.

REPAIRING SPANISH WAR VESSELS.

Mr. WGOD offered a reso ution receiving a newspaper telegram from New York, that the Spanish war vessels victoria and Lealtad were going there for repairs, and that orders had been received from Washington to have the doess cleared, preparatory to tact receging, stating that there were douds; as to whether there is any law or treaty with Spanish tessels of war under the existing curcumstances, and requesting the President to inform the House whether the cruers referred to had been given, and it so, by what authority. Adopted.

bills introducts.

given, and it so, by what authority. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson, of Minn., introduced a bill to reduce the number of officers of the navy. Referred.

Mr. Aktell. (usen.) of Cal., introduced a bill to reduce the number of officers of the navy. Referred.

Mr. Aktell. (usen.) of Cal., introduced a bill to amend the act authorizing the establishment of occan mail steamsalp service between the United States and the flawal in islands, and to extend it to Austrana. Referred.

THE LE-ISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at a quarter-past three, went into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Biarr in the char, on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

After considerable discussion of Rems for the botanic garden doorkeepers at the President's house, the Court of Claims, &c., the committee rose, after disposing of only two pages of the bill, and the liouse, at twenty minutes to five o'clock, adjourned.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The McGarraban Land Claim Disposed Of-Decision Adverse to the Claimant-Descent of Deceased Aliens' Real Estate-Illegalia of Confederate Laws-Ex Post Facto Laws-The Goodyear Patent Controversy. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1870.

Jacab D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, vs. The muet States ex rel. McGarrahan, Error to the Sugreene Court of the District of Columbia .- The facts of this case are familiar. Mr. Justice Cluford now delivered the opinion of the Court, reviewing the present and past litigations of the claim at great length and holding that McGarrahan's case radically derective, because he does not allege and show that the land claimed mineral land; and it is said without this allegation and proof the case is as apmeritorious as if no allegation of purchase in good faith and for a valuable consideration had been made. The Court below erred in giving judgment for the relator without any hearing on the ments of the case, even though it was clothed with jurisdiction to take cognizance of the case; but it was wholly without jurisdiction in the premises, The matter was solely one for the judgment and discretion of the land department of the government by its officers and agents, and it is only a purely ministerial act, which the judiciary may enforce b mandamus. The land department in this case was called upon to take testimony and decide upon the evidence, which were acts of judgment and discretion. it was against both the incumbent of and the sucessor to the office. When Secretary Erowning cessor to the office. When Secretary Erowning vacared the office the processings shated, of course. Yet the judgment was not rendered until four months after secretary browning had gone out and his successor had been appointed. The judgment against Secretary Cox was also erroneous, because it was without notice to him or opportunity of being heard. It is in every case requisite that parties shall be served with process in order to give juris-

shall be served with process in order to give jurisdiction, but in this the court assumed to direct secretary Cox to do an official act without any sort of prior notice or information to bim on the subject; nor is the act of issuing patents an official dety of the Secretary of the Interior. Primary application is to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the Secretary of the Interior has nothing to do with it, except on appeal. The duty of signing, sealing, &c., is devolved on the President and other official duty of the Secretary of the department. Jedgment below reversed and the cause remained, with direction to dismiss the petition.

Jecker et al. vs. Magee et al., Error to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.—In this case the coint below sustained the title of the widow of Magee, who died in that State an alien and intestate, as against the State, claiming by escheat, and the alien heirs of the deceased in respect of property of which he deceased. The question presented to the Court was whether the treaty of Isaa, between the United States and Switzerland, protected the claim of the blainfulfs in error as heirs, they being cilizens of the latter country. The Court heid that it did not, ingenied as its ratification did not take place and latter title accrued to the wife under the laws of the State. The case was brought here, the plaintins in error insisting that the treaty book effect from the date of its conclusion or signature, and that the ratification by relation was as if of the same date as the signature, so that the treaty being made in 1850 and its ratification was as if of the same date as the signature, so that the treaty being made in 1850 and its ratification by relation was as if of the same date, the title of the heirs was protected.

Mr. Justice Davis now delivered the opinion of the liter was protected.

being mi new as of the same date, the first of the heirs was protected.

Art. Justice lavis now delivered the opinion of the coart, ariming the judgment below, nothing that while the ratification of a treaty in respect of public matters and questions between governments making it is as of the date of its concussion, yet in this country, as the treaty is the law of the land, it does not conclude private rights until it is made the country, as the treaty is the law of the law, it does not conclude private rights until it is made the catabinshed law by the sanction of the Senate.

The United Males vs. Keeler et al., Certificate of Division from the Circuit Court for the District of The United Males vs. Keeler et al., Certificate of Division from the Circuit Court for the District of North Carolina.—In this case Keeler was Postmaster at Salem, N. C., on the breaking out of the war, and

Dicision from the Circuit Court for the District of North Carotina.—In this case Keeler was Postmaster at Salem, N. C., on the breaking out of the war, and under Confederate States authority paid over to one Clemmens the moneys of the United States in his possession, in payment of a claim due Clemmens from the United States for postal service. It being undisputed that the Confederate authorities directed this act as to all moneys in the hands of postmasters belonging to the United States hands of postmasters belonging to the United State. and that the Confederate government had soft cleint power to enforce the law. The question arose whether on his official bond the principal and sureties were liable for the sum so paid Clemmens. On this question the court below were divided, and it was certified to this court for answer. Me. Justice Miller new delivered the opinion of the court, holding that the defence of irresistole force, compaision, &c., relied upon by the detendants is not sound, because such a consideration was not within the condition of the bond, and that the defendants are liable for the amount due.

John Gutt vs. State of Munecota.—The appellant in this case was convicted of murder committee in Brown county, Minn., where he was indicted. Subsequently the Legislature reorganized the judicial districts of the State, and under the new arrangement the trial was in another county. The action to the Legislature was relied upon as expost facto logislation by the prisoner, and on that ground the Supreme Court of the State was asked to discharge him. That court denied the application and this court denimber and added hothing to the poinaity at the time of the commission of the offence.

Electi, Administrator, vs. James & Wickins.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Tennesser.—In this case the court below, under the laws of the State intended to reasin the judicial districts of the commission of the offence.

Electi, Administrator of the Western District of Tennesser.—In this case the court

creditor to whom it is due, and not the person of the debtor, in respect of the right of property and that all debts are due at the doubtile of stop errettor. Providence Kubber Company et al., es. Goodwar et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Ehods Island.—This is a branch of the main Goodwar patent case, which was decided that Monday, bit. Justice Swayne delivering the court below, sustaining the demarrer interposed to the cross off in the case and dismissing the latter.

St. Louis Public Schools vs. Walker et al.—Error to the Supreme Court of Missouri.—This was one of the three cases brought by the St. Louis School Board

to recover certain lots in that city, the board claiming under the assignment of school lands by the act of June, 1812, and the grant in the acts of 1824 and 1831. The judgment was for the defendants, and it was now affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Miller. The United States es. Theodore Adams.—Mr. Justice Neison delivered the opinion of the court denving the motion to reform the decree and mandate in this case.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yes Colonel D. S. Dexter, of Fort Tuckett, R. I.; Dr. H. P. Poole, of Boston; Colonel M. Latarop, of Washington; Dr. F. T. Barnum, of Memphis; Judge C. P. Parkins, of Charlestown; Colonel R. Crowley, of New York; Rev. S. M. McGee, of Morristown, and Colonel J. Redmond, of New Jersey, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge R. Hitchcock, of Meadville; Colonel H. B. Cook, of Nashville; E. R. Judson, of Syracuse, and H. E. Sargent, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas

General George Maney, of Tennessee; Dr. G. S. Nelson, of Connecticut; G. M. Grier, of Gostien; G. W. Seward, of Florida; Commander E. K. Owen, of the United States Navy; Asa Packer, of Pennsylva-South Carolma, and George F. Wilson, of Rhode Island, are at the Astor House. E. Lopez, Jr., of Washington; Captain S. B. Stone,

of Stonington, and J. Trier Wood, of Haiifax, are at the New York Hotel.

George H. Pullman, of Chicago; Frank Johnson of Norwich, Coan., and ex-Coagressman J. V. L. Pruys, of Albany, are at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Governor Levi Underwood, of Vermont; L. B. Bummer, of Chicago; J. S. Howard, of Hartford; D. T. Emery, of Portland, Me., and A. D. Hunt, of Louisville, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Colonel George Edwards, of bry Tortugae; Rev.

Dr. Payne, of Schenectady; Rev. Dr. Ogilos, of Staten Island, and John Burke, of Dublin, Ircland, are at the Coleman House. Marcus G. Parrott, of Kansas; E. A. Buck, of Buf-

falo, and Captain Willard, of the United States Army, are at the floffman House. A. N. Ramsdale, of New London; G. H. Newhall

and H. P. smith, of Philadelphia, are at the Albe-Captain Alexander Stewart, of the United States Army; Commander Willard, of the United States

Navy, and Dr. Andrews, of Baltimore, are at the Bi Charles Hotel. Professor Bitchcock, of Massachusetts; Rev. Dr.

Duncan, of Philadelphia, and Dr. James McArthur, of Gizsgow. Scotland, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

Ex-Governor Chiford and Dr. S. Mordecat, for Bos ton; Colonel French, for Albany, and Colonel J. K. Wilstle, for Philadelpula.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the office of Bowles Brothers & Co., 12 Ege de la Patx, Paris, for the week cading January 17, 1870:-New York-Mr. C. W. Cram, Mr. C. B. Rozers and

family, Mr. E. S. Blots, Mr. Eug. Murchand, Mr. S. B. Solomon, Mrs. Julius Ives, Mr. Issae Saerwood, Jr., Mrs. I. Saerwood, Miss Neva Sherwood, Mr. Wm. Sloane, Mr. O. II. Snepard, Mr. P. W. Meyer, Mr. E. J. Woolsey, Jr. Boston-Mr. Murray Forbes, M1. E. J. Woolsey, Jr. Bostou—Mr. Murray Forbes, Mr. C. B. Gardner, Mr. A. H. Hai, Mr. F. Gorden Merrill, Mr. C. B. Brigham, Dr. M. Rosenstein, Mr. C. B. Eustes. Philaneipana—Mr. Joseph Wyatt, Dr. G. M. Provost. St. Louis—Mr. Jacues Reinardson. Milwaukee—Mrs. J. E. Mitchell. Detron—Mr. Jesse, Mr. Smith. Hartford—Mr. C. B. Glover, Massachusetts—Mr. J. W. Cark and family. Cambridge-port—Rev. Thomas Sculiy. Plymoutn—Sr. C. G. Davis and family. Albaur—Mr. P. Monircath and lamily. Montreal—Mr. F. Tavlor. Lrussels—Mr. A. L. Chetlant, United States Consul. Anwern—Mr. John Wilson, United States Consul. Anwern—Mr. E. G. Eastman and Inmily. Kidderminster—Mr. John Lowis.

BROCKLYY INTELLIGENCE.

A load of lager beer, owned by Jersey City brew ers, was seized yesterday in Court street, on the charge that the keys were imperiodly stamped.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions paid a visit to the juli and inspected the building yesterday, in accordance with the suggestion of Judge Troy.

The Rebrew congregation "Beth Etohim" (moderate reform) have latery purchased the Central Presbyterian church, on Schermernorn street, between Powers and Nevins streets, for \$55,000. expect to have all changes in the interior of the conding completed by Jany naxt, as demanded by the Hebrew service according to the "German kittal," as opposed to the "Polsan." and the new temple will be consecrated by August next, his from this congregation tent the more rantest reformers have seconded latery, forming the Temple Israel, which holds Divine service every Saturday at the half of the Young Men's Christian Association on Futton avenue.

A TEMPOST IN HAMILTON HALV.

Meeting of Williamsburg Property Owners. party owners interested in the proposed wi leaing of Fourth street assembled in Hamilton flah last even

Abraham ii. Dailer was called to the chair and Jeremiah Fielding acted as secretary.

The CHAIRMAN asked for an expression of opinio as to the proposed improvement, stating that the bills before the Legislature for that purpose were different in their scope. The Assembly bill provided for a widening of uen feet, and the Senate bill for

for a widening of ten feet, and the Senate bill for twenty feet.

Mr. John Linsky addressed the meeting in opposition to the widening of the street, but expressed himself in layor of extending it to Green-point and repaying it. He also presented an elaborate estimate of the cost of the proposed improvement. For the twenty feet widening he estimated that the tax would be seventy-three dollars per toot or \$1,400 for every lot of twenty feet.

Mr. Thomas O'Brien said that he was named in one of the bill as a commissioner, but as he could not afford to take it, he thought that there was no impropriety in expressing his approbation of the project. He was in favor of widening and extending the street.

Mr. Thomas McDonal Dearnestly opposed any improvement.

provement.
Mr. John T. Venus was in favor of the ten feet
widening, but was opposed to any other proposi-

winching, our was opposed to the tion.

Mr. Michael Fahry violently denounced any improvement that would cost him anything, and then a tomult ensued, in which the voices of Heary Hamilton, O'Brien. McDonald and Fahry predominant of the control of

In the midst of the confusion Mr. Patrick Melahen moved that the meeting adjourn for one week. With great difficulty the chairman got the motion before the meeting, put on his hat and left with the

TELEGRAPHS UNDERGROUND.

Gorman Objections to Wires Overhead-Plan for Lines Underground. The Cologne Gazette, writing upon the above inter esting subject, says:-

esting subject, says:—

The storm of the 17th December, 1869, called general attention to the imperfections of the present system of constructing telegraphre lines. While the wires are above ground they are exposed to injury, not only from violent gales of wind, out from immunerable other causes. They may be broken by a sudden change of temperature, and when a frost is severethey are often cheased in a crust of ice so thick that they are destroyed by instance of the control of the course of from ten to twenty years they are destroyed by instance of galvanizing them is very great, and it is almost impossible to subject them to the processes with such care as to leave no parts improtected. The influence of damp frequently causes a loss of the current sufficient to disture communication, or at least to endanger the exactness of the despitches. Lighthing is sometimes attracted, and metis the wires or cleaves the posts. Besides this, it is advisable not to forward telegrams during a thunderstorm, as the life of the official may be endangered by his doing so.

Subterranean lines are exposed to none of these disadvantages. In 1807 several such cables, which had been buried for ten years and more, were carefully examined, and they were found to be in a state of perfect proservation. These considerations would renter their general adoption advisable, but as hiey are far more expensive than mose in general use, on account of its ceing necessary to protect them from the influence of the earth by means of an isolating covering, it will be well to employ them at first only in those districts where several wires are required.

The Gazette proposes the following subterranean lines from Berlin:—One to Cologne, with branches to Breslau, Posen and Thorn; one via Stetlin to Directau, with branches to Holland and Brenner; one to Hamburg and one to Straisund. These lines would require and one to Straisund. These lines would require to for a far of four and 172 German miles of three wired cable.

The entire expense of constructing t